The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLV. TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1885—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Should call to attend our Special Sale of Children's Knee Pants, ages 4 to 12 years, at 75c (some prize 50c per lb). Also our

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Unequaled by any tailor the country over.

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For the season, and think of buying a Boys' Suit or Overcoat for $5, and a Tailor-Made Suit for $15.

We know what makes trade good. It is to please.

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CUFFS, COLLARS, AND CUFFS.

"Ready-Made" and "Made to Order."

Special attention to gents, youths, and misses are called to

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The Main Office of Wm. M. Lee & Son, 45 Adams-st., 4th floor, Grain Elevator, Corner Fifth-av. and Polk-st., between Fifth-av. and Dearborn-st., where all the business of the Board of Trade will be attended to. The Branch Yard will be at South Park Elevator, Corner Canal-st. All orders for grain, whether given on the floor of the Board of Trade or elsewhere, will receive prompt attention.

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On Diamonds, City Property or personal estate. Money to Loan. Office 45 Adams-st., cor. La Salle-st.

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State and Washington-sts.

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We are now prepared to show Novelties for House Furnishing in the following goods:

Raw and Spun Silk,
Tapestries,
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Velours, in Silk and Linen,
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We have a large assortment in all combinations, from 1 in. to 24 in. The wider fringes are specially designed for Lambrequins for Lace or Shadow Curtains.

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We have now a complete and well-assorted stock, comprising some of the most elegant designs ever shown in Lace Curtains, at very reasonable prices.

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PARASOLS,

INCLUDING THE NEW

PAGODA TOP.

In LACE TRIMMED and COACHING STYLES.

In connection with the above announcement we offer Tuesday and Wednesday,

250 COACHING PARASOLS.

All colors, best materials, with Carved and Plain Handles, at

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Usually sold from $4 to $6.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

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We direct ATTENTION to our extensive display of

Tailor-Made Costumes

In all the leading shades.

CLEVELAND'S POLICY.

An Official Declaration that No Private Promises Can Hurry Up Changes.

The Department of Illegals at Washington is Great Future Fresh for Private Asking Jobs.

A Few Days for Grover's Hammer—The Rush for Post-Office Gossip at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—[Special.]—A question of the utmost gain tonight in THE TRIBUNE correspondents the following to Congressmen as to the policy of the administration:

The sort of questions one hears the meeting of Congress. The several Congressmen from the expression from to the placing of Democrats in the responsible positions, but to this the point of the answer will be that in time, that of course it is expected as rewarding to those the power of responsibility and trust that to party principles primarily with the Administration, but that this time and paper that every man in the Congressional building a position which requires confirmation by the Senate is to be considered. There are positions which in order to the proper very little regular knowledge of details and familiarity with the duties, and to those and the changes which would the efficiency of the public service. It will be the aim, moreover, to put Democrats in the important places primarily, but there will, probably, be a few exceptions where the present incumbents will be retained permanently.

In regard to the Civil Service examiners and Supervisors of Census officers who the removals. They have not, it is changed, been politics removed. The Civil Service Commissioners thought to protect not only a number of existing offices in the South, but changes that every other one in the service there has been put in by Cleveland and other Republicans as evident for partisan reasons.

The present intention is to recommend the removal to that the Senate will remain in session until the 4th of April. It is said the Democratic Senate of Secretary will be appointed and the subject of making appointments promptly to fill vacancies and for the purpose of work on and action for slaughter will be considered.

The policy of refusing all matters of appointment to the head of the house report under which the appointees would serve will be rigidly adhered to, and Secretary Lamar and Attorney-General Garland will deal a very large proportion of officeholders to the Senate ought to go.

The announcements will be immediate. There must be no doubt about that.

An important Civil Service question.

There seems to be no fear in administration circles of any collision with the Senate. There responses made by Senator Voorhees to the same course as that followed by the Republican Presidents will probably be followed. The removal for removing certain portions of special cases, will not be considered in the Senate. Republican Senators have assured the Presidents and members of the Cabinet that they will not oppose the removal of Democrats for offensive partisanship. Other forms of the Civil Service Act to be considered in connection with the appointment Cabinet, but these

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Harrison's Return Fails to Close the Doors of the Senate Obliged.

He Makes the Announcement that the Patronage Is Not Ready to Hand Out.

Duties of the Secretary Taylor-Offices to Remain a Thousand Legislators Look.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Senate Room took on some appearance of business activity.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 9.—[Special.]—In the first committee under Democratic supervision and Illinois Senators summoned to the service, the Executive Session for Work, Patron for Nothing, gave Views of Present and a vote for Governor-Elect Oglesby for Senator, Friday the afternoon the Democratic majority assembled the corresponding to Grant with Democrats would be on hand in vote forthcoming. Last it was given out that there might be two or three candidates, and therefore the following Senate probably be postponed till Monday. Whether this will be done or not depends upon the Republican side and not nothing to lose and might pass the week of rest in the Democratic Executive, thus causing a special and a convention election.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 9.—[Special.]—In the Senate to-day Senator Palmer's primary bill was taken up and discussed. Senator Palmer's primary bill is a measure which has been before the Legislature for several years, and which has always been opposed by the Republicans. The Democrats have now the majority in the Senate, and it is thought that the bill will be passed. Senator Palmer's primary bill provides that the Democrats and Republicans shall hold primary elections on the same day, and that the primaries shall be held at the polling places. The Democrats have also introduced a bill providing for the appointment of Democratic judges and clerks of election. The Republicans have also introduced a bill providing for the appointment of Republican judges and clerks of election. The Democrats have also introduced a bill providing for the appointment of Democratic judges and clerks of election. The Republicans have also introduced a bill providing for the appointment of Republican judges and clerks of election.

The announcement that the Governor-elect will not be present at the inauguration ceremonies on the 22d inst. has caused a great deal of comment here. It is generally believed that Governor-elect Oglesby will be present at the inauguration ceremonies on the 22d inst. The Governor-elect will be present at the inauguration ceremonies on the 22d inst. The Governor-elect will be present at the inauguration ceremonies on the 22d inst.

The Democrats are not the only ones who are trying to get offices. The Republicans are also trying to get offices. The Republicans are also trying to get offices. The Republicans are also trying to get offices

LOCAL POLITICS.

Judge Smith Withdraws and Declares for the Harrison Council-manic Candidate.

The Democratic Delegation at Its Disposal—How the Republicans Take It.

A Series of Work Reinstated—The Wet Town Primaries—Meetings—Notes.

JUDGE SMITH WITHDRAWS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1885.

Gen. GRANT's condition is said to be more encouraging than for some days past.

Gen. BARNARD's war record has evidently not been taken to a certain telegraphic operation.

A question from Indian Territory regarding the occupation of an outlaw farm is distressing the Dept Indian.

A STRONG advocate, the Hebrew Pastor of Cincinnati, Ohio., went down with all hands. Fifteen men were drowned.

Col. RICHARD J. OGLESBY, who is said to be going to Chicago, will succeed the late Gen. Gardner as Adjutant-General of the army.

In the Adams Express Co.'s case it is stated that attempts to secure better mail service between Great Britain and America have proved unsatisfactory.

It is reported that Gen. Sherman has issued a circular prohibiting the wives of United States officers from visiting Washington and has assumed supreme military command.

Miss ALICE GILLETT, a young woman of Milwaukee, Wis., owns $5,000 or $6,000 of the money from the bank a few days ago and disappeared. It is supposed that she has eloped.

The Governor of Indiana has vetoed the Capital Removal bill. This defeats the scheme as the bill would attach the constitutional majority necessary to pass it over the veto.

Postmaster GENERAL VILAS yesterday telegraphed Charles G. Bowers at New York to be assistant Secretary of the Treasury and John T. Doyle of Illinois to be Commissioner of Patents.

A LARGE number of visitors, including Congressional delegations from several States, were received by the President yesterday. In the afternoon the doors were thrown open to the public.

[From Saturday's editions out at the Evening News counting-room and East Sunday, March 31, as a day of prayer for the recovery of Gen. Grant. All such demonstrations were invited to join in the appeal.

In the 12,000 coal miners in the Pittsburg district more than 10,000 struck yesterday for the 9-cent rate. The operators are the smallest out by 7,000, and a struggle of unprecedented bitterness is predicted.

ALEX MCKENZIE, Secretary Lincoln's messenger to the Controller of the Currency announcing the United States National Bank of Port Huron among the capital of the 3d-million session bills, and that it has a surplus of $100,000. No congratulations were observed.

During the last sixty days of the session ended Saturday the engineers of the Illinois Legislature lost up $100,000. But the engineers there is to show the passage of a bill appropriating $1,000 for contingent expenses and $1,000 for the Illinois exhibit at New Orleans.

The Missouri Pacific strikers at St. Louis are causing account the situation and accept all cases as the end. The authorities are powerless, and the Governor has been asked to call out the State militia. Considerable drilling is reported, and the whole town is disturbed.

In the Senate yesterday nominations were sent from the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney-General carrying withdrawal of their acceptance of Cabinet positions and requesting the President of the Senate to so notify the Legislatures of their respective States.

Rules were adopted by the Finance Committee of the City Council yesterday for the advertising of the West Council bills, Sewers, and Sewers Works increasing the number of station patrols to 400. The report was brought to subsequently to the City Council and was laid over, amendments having been adopted making the number of patrols in the Sewers Works instead of 400 and the number in the Fifteenth Ward two instead of twelve. The City Council also appropriated $11,000 more for sewer cleaning purposes.

Thirteen elevators received last Saturday covering 21,472,000 bushels of wheat, 1,212,000 bushels of corn, 210,000 bushels of oats, 100,000 bushels of rye, and 111,000 bushels of barley. Total, 23,097,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 24,007,000 bushels a year ago. During last week our mills received 400,000 bushels, including an average of 100,000 bushels of wheat and 60,000 bushels of corn. For the same time the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 44,000,000 bushels of wheat, 6,647,000 bushels of corn, 13,000,000 bushels of oats, 600,000 bushels of rye, and 1,211,000 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than a week ago by 1,000,000 bushels of wheat and 670,000 bushels of corn.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday and much stronger during the closing hours, the movement in the after-

[noon, with less delay, the decline in prices being chiefly due to belief that general peace prospects are brighter in the Old World. In connection with Saturday puts and makes around a shade better, and May sold from [illegible] and June, corn and oats 1@ each lower, rye 2@c, barley steady, and November 1 cent lower.

Mr. BLOCK in the Democratic assembly of St. Petersburg of great dispatches relating to the Afghan frontier. Another declares that the entire provinces are sending here news from the Russian Capital by signal to Tirana. The Afghan Republican are transformed into English at Tirana and are forwarded thence to London. Even time received indicates that there is but slight amount of peace being long continued between England and Russia. The fear of military party in Russia is now to pursue and is instigating to influence the Czar against England. Russia is quickly concentrating troops to Central Asia, and the generally declined to withdraw from the positions she has taken of Afghan soil. The position has been thrown down. It remains to be seen what England will do.

Leading officeholders at the National Capital are discouraged by two members the seven States are not enough places, and the seven Mr. Cleveland seems to be in no haste to make appointments where there are no vacancies. "The Scotch is," says one of the leaders of the Chicago delegation, "are most the earth, and Cleveland really seems to have some very Scott notions about what he calls civil service." Illinois has two applicants for the Commissionership of agriculture—Gen. J. W. Singleton and D. W. Smith. Solicitor-general A. H. Garland seems to be First Assistant Postmaster-General, W. H. Vanderbilt to succeed to the Consulship of Florence, and Congressman William R. Morrison wishes to have been promoted the Postmaster-ship of the Land Office. S. Corning Judd wishes to be Solicitor-General of the United States, Sidney Clarke has applied for the place of Collector of Customs at Chicago or elsewhere, and Arthur Sewall aspires to be Chief of the Naval Bureau.

Gen. WILCOX of Iowa and the Hon. Sidney Clarke of Kansas interviewed President Cleveland yesterday in behalf of the Union-Iowa colonists. Mr. Clarke urged that these people were law-abiding citizens who paid taxes and had been bought and paid for by the United States Gov't. A large amount of information was laid before the President showing that the state of Chihuahua is now largely occupied by white immigrants, who would have been ejected long ago but for fear and non-interference between different political officials and the white settlers. In conclusion Mr. Clarke asked the President to withdraw the United States troops. Gen. Wilcox argued that the settlers, far from being the impoverished class they are painted, were among the most respected citizens of Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas, and other States, who were anxious to go to Chihuahua to make homes. The invasion of the military power Gen. Wilcox declared to be wrongful and without precedent. President Cleveland said that he would investigate the matter at once, and suggested that Secretary Lamar should be conferred with.

Mr. TOM WARD'S resolution calling for copies of the Secretary of the Interior regarding the issue of patents to the "Southern" Railroad was taken up in the Senate yesterday. Mr. TOM WARD denied the "apparent non sequitur" of the Baltimore Sun. He said that Gould and Huntington were at the bottom of a scheme to get possession of the land-grant. It was claimed that there was a special meeting of the Cabinet to legalize the fraud; but the action did not have any effect. Gen. Sherman did not protest time. On the contrary, General Sher was in the Secret service of the conspirators. The whole history of the land to the Interior Department was a record of shameful to legislation and favors of the Interior Department to shameful favors. When the deposit was to counting, as in this case, the opinion of the Attorney-General was sought and without which, to him. By what mysterious power, Mr. TOM WARD asked, will the company enter the Government into an arena engine of to United and compel the Interior Department to such rights and Southern-pacific to among other Investing Congress and the people how reading the letter from the party? Mr. TOM WARD gave notice that the patent issued would be rescinded. Mr. Secretary Teller in his reply said that Tom Ward was a gentleman of extraordinary zeal, and that his object was to pass before the public and to gain notoriety. Mr. TOM WARD's speech was an elaborate legal argument to show that the "Southern" Company was entitled to the grant.

AMENDING THE ELECTION LAW.

Assemblyman Frank A. Fuller has introduced into the Legislature the bill which will probably effect a more reliable basis for counting the election laws of this State than the bill sent to Springfield by the Chicago Citizens' Committee, because the former is short and simple, while the latter is very long and involved. The text of Mr. Fuller's bill may be found in another column. Its main provisions are as follows:

1. That election precincts shall contain not more than 400 voters; that they shall be as nearly as possible in the form of a square; that the polls shall be constantly located and in a room large enough to contain at least ten persons, and so arranged that the voter may enter the ballot from the time he hands it to a clerk to deposited in the box. It is provided that the County Board may change the precincts once every year if such a change be found necessary.

2. The County Board is authorized to appoint judges of election to the number and under certain organizations, but in counties having more than 100,000 population it is provided that judges of election shall be chosen by the votes of each precinct on the Australian election plan already in vogue for the election of members of the Legislature. That is to say, each voter may cast his ballot for one judge, or two votes for one and one for another, or one and one-half for each of two candidates, or one for each of the three candidates, thus enabling the minority party to elect one judge out of the three. These judges are to be elected at the fall election every two years, are to serve two years, must be 25 years of age, and residents of the precinct two years before their election. They are to appoint the two clerks, standing one from each party.

3. The polls are to be opened at 7 o'clock in the morning and closed at 6 o'clock in the evening.

4. When the polls are closed the judges are required to proceed immediately with the count of votes, their public announcement of the same in the conference, which they are to sign and deliver to the inspectors, who would furnish one for the police, one for the newspapers, and three for the contesting parties and "all the judges shall then pro-

[ceed immediately with the ballots and sealed returns to the office of the County Clerk and deliver them to such Clerk or his deputy."

While this bill is pointed to the right of caution and to save families from any sought need where for a test act of cautious note, we think it may be improved, to extend precaution, and suggest the following changes for the consideration of the Legislature:

1. There will be ample facilities for voting if the precincts contain not more than 300, or as the good old times, and consideration on points will be avoided by this arrangement.

2. It would be well to provide that the count may also have the privilege of choosing judges by popular vote when the County Board so decides.

3. The Pennsylvania plan for counting the election judges might be substituted to advantage, because it is simpler than the cumbersome plan proposed, and provides even more securely for the representation of the minority party. Under the Pennsylvania law each citizen votes for two candidates, and as there are always two judges the minority is sure to elect one judge.

4. The bill is wise in providing that the polls shall close at 6 o'clock in the evening, but it will be better in the line of uniformity of 7 o'clock instead of 6 o'clock in the morning. This will give abundant time for counting all the votes in the most accurate manner.

5. It might be well to provide that the judges shall have applied in the precinct one year, and 21 years of age might be specified the citizen for serving as judges as well as for voting.

6. One serious omission occurs to us the failure to provide that the judges of election shall serve at all meetings, assemble as well as count and them, in order to give the appointment of judges one of the powers of the Common Council for the voting elections.

Mr. Fuller's bill, however, embraces valid amendments for such portion of the State election law as will protect the polls in large cities from wholesale frauds and at the same time not cut out the opposition of the honest electors.

FIFTEEN SHOTS FIRED.

The Chicago subscribers with shots report the receipt of the following communication from Judge Gilbert Scott touching upon the Republican nomination for Mayor:

CHICAGO, March 6.—[Editor of The Tribune:] I have never announced myself as a candidate for Mayor, and I have never authorized any one to do so, I am happy to say that I am not a candidate for Mayor, and I have never been during the present campaign. The only reason I have ever had for wishing to be Mayor was that I might be able to help my friends, and at least one attempt has been made to hold a public indignation meeting. The true people are engaged in a very spirited discussion as to whether the act of the last session was true and patriotic on the one hand or a high-handed usurpation on the other. A settlement in the session will shortly settle the issues of the dispute. The law provides that whenever a vacancies shall by appointment to receive the offices of any State office shall expel the holding of any diplomatic or consular office of profit," means, or a "contract" or employment shall, or "interest shall indirectly expect such office." That the Governor has no discretion whatever in the matter. Unless he has the report of a commission making the finding required by law he is wholly without power to suspend a State officer; while if such a report has been made to him it becomes his imperative duty to act as required by law. If through personal favoritism, or other influences the Governor should decline to act he might be compelled to do so by the courts, by U.S. clearly added that appointees will be also against the United Executive by a writer where he has no discretion. Under the laws of Iowa the last power in suspending a State officer is exercised by the concurrence existing the nominations, and on whose report the Governor is absolutely bound to act without the exercise of any discretion on his part. In the case of Auditor Brown the concurrence required the finding specified by law, and the Governor could then do nothing but issue under the requisition. If any wrong was done the responsibility rests with the commission making the report.

It is true, however, that the Iowa statute contemplates a double inquest concerning the conduct of officials for causes that are not criminal. The report of the commission may prove unfounded or the complaint may be in regard to nothing really classified, and in either case the law provides for a speedy restoration to office. In the case of Auditor Brown the complaint into which of drawing any criminal wrongdoing, although there are accommodatory grave suspicions. It is claimed that Mr. Brown did not file the vouchers required by law for the appointment of his bond for clerical hire, but on the other hand it is admitted that the money was paid to persons actually performing the duties in the auditor's office. Again, it is claimed that certain illegal fees were collected by the auditor for the examination of books, but the charges are on behalf in regard to this matter that it ceased to call there any unlicensed and dishonest violation of law. The examination of letters of transmittal showing the amounts of losses received from various companies has only been of a preliminary, but in the absence of the original showing of fraud it supports only a careless and negligent way of doing business. That the branch of report complained of is a small one is only to emphasize the more the gravity of the charges against the auditor. The case and rigorous test of [illegible] suggested, the more condemnatory he seems, but it is admitted to be only temporary pending all sections and inquiries into and quantity are settled.

In Auditor Brown's case it seems possible that he might have cleared up others in the office inside of congressional hours if he had seen fit to do so. The manner of clerking a bond seems to be for the bond to be the custody of the parties, which has been in existence many years and never questioned heretofore, and seems to justify in the office by long and existing in order any change in the method of administration. In this way the case is made to look for worse in the eyes of the people than it did at the outset. But that has been altered as we have shown, and a matter which to all appearances ought to have been easily and speedily settled without difficulty is now lasting on to an ought control and threatening a serious injury to the Republican party. There can be no doubt that the bad of Iowa, which provides for and of [illegible] and gives the Governor a thorough search for official misconduct and negligence in office on the complaint, is framed on sound public policy, and the auditor has taken a very unfortunate position in denying the validity of such a statute. On the plain ground before the public it seems light that he really deserves. He should not attempt to shirk the responsibility and defy the public to call him, providing for a proper method and inspection of his affairs. Even in cases of doubt it is the duty to grant a fair and impartial trial, and to such a course we think there will be no objection by the people generally.

THE DELAWARE OUTBREAK.

It is now announced that not less than one thousand citizens, composed of farmers, men of business, and old soldiers entering each county, and to-day to serve into Dorchester and that they will be speedily followed by detachments from half a dozen Western States in each counties that remain registering of the regular army of the United States cannot long there, and if they possess in their purpose. More than this, they have a public sentiment of their backs which is even stronger than the physical force assembled to them. Whether they succeeded in such at the time appointed or not, it is an evidence that at last the determination to enforce [illegible] has crystallized into a movement which has spread all over Sussex, Delaware, Delaware, Kent, and is taking deep root in Dover, Golden seal, Cecil, Wilmington, Newark, Georgetown, and Wyoming.

It is not likely that any number of farmers from so many towns would insult the officers of the State if they thought they had not the right on their side, and in this case they have.

There is no use in quibbling or dodging to substantiate over this Dorchester matter. It has to a conflict. In the exit of the land to the General Government by the Treaty and Restitution in 1783 the treaty provided that "in accordance with the Union of the United States to make other Indians and Gentlemen between the Canoes or the Seminole treaty rule and saying in the United States, to be still to and used for behalf for such civilized Indians as the United States may choose to settle thereon, the west half," etc. In other words, the Indians and the State under certain conditions of certain land. One of these was, that of settlement of Indians, was to amount long ago, and there only remains the question of adequacy by freeholds. But there are no freeholds who have ever moved to white flight; and never will be, have been valuable lands here into this. In twenty cases, or in actual settlement and improvement was essential. The only ones provide are white squatters and savages, who are here without authority of any kind. They have tried a great trade of the growing lands, and due for no objection has been made to the Government as to ways as which, by the Indians either. If they do not stand to continue occupying these lands to their occupation by gunshots, Christian between the presence of outbreaks? The Indians have no claim against these lands on any the open lands, as they no earned land away for land long ago. The word that they are tolerated is an injustice, and the Government is not legal to bound to sanction the question of regard it in any light except that of a contemptible cavity. The Indians do not own the lands. If the Government has the right to let them lands be occupied by savages and safety to control the power from its ownership, and if the Government owns the land then Indians have just as good a right to go there as squatters and outlaws. If the Indians tolerates an injustice on the ground that the Government has not fulfilled the conditions of provision to the exact letter in regard to occupancy, the President can easily decide that question under the Dyes amendment and with full justice to the Indians. So far as legal title is concerned they have none. They never occupied that land, and will it because they had no use for it, and in consenting to quit would in the Federal Government. As soon as the President arranges matters with the Indians it will be perfectly lawful to purchase farms, and it is only a little congress to do it now, but not more or less now, have been by two of three years of actions in Ioria, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri or Dakota.

So here stand, the farmers and farmers of half a dozen States are coming to go there and to occupy and develop the lands which have been grabbed by the squatters. The President, when the Dyes amendment to the Indian Appropriation Bill, has the entire control of the matter. He can send an agents there and settle it in every days, and, if he is the son of action and disposed, have even greatly wanted by the treaty, he will be as mad and give votes it to the peaceful citizen. He second effort to compel Delaware farms and drag farmers out. It is true that the white Indian Dorthey element should be permanently settled. It is the right of citizens that a Territory no large as the State of Illinois should be held for a few Indians who do not contribute the people in taxes of one single number of the Government profits to Chicago. The Indian title should be extinguished and the land would be opened up to settlement, and whatever moral way to make from the sale of open lands, after allowing a fair amount to the Indians in actuality, should be set apart as a fund for their permanent benefit. Whatever belongs not to the Indians but to the Government, and it is the duty of the President and Congress to cut off the tongue, broken it upon his settlements, and allow the farmers of the West to go in there and make homes for themselves. The same should be done of other Indian Territory, and not be allowed doing any business in the Indians.

MRS. CATTELL DEAD.

The Albany Evening Journal prints the following dispatch, sent to its Washington correspondent:

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 30.—A few days ago Mrs. Alice Hunt Cattell was taken to the residence of her father, Dr. A. C. Hunt, in this city, and died at 2 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Cattell had been for some time in poor health, and the death of her husband, Prof. Cattell, of Lehigh University, a few months ago, was a severe blow to her. The funeral will take place from the residence of her father on Friday next, at 2 o'clock p.m. The remains will be taken to Easton, Pa., for interment.

The above dispatch is an announcement that is most painful to us. Mrs. Cattell was a daughter of Dr. A. C. Hunt, formerly of this city, but for many years a resident of Washington. She was a woman of rare accomplishments and of the most estimable character. She was a graduate of Vassar College, and was married to Prof. Cattell while he was a professor in Lehigh University. Prof. Cattell died a few months ago, and his widow, who was left with two children, was prostrated by grief. Her death will be a severe blow to her father, who is now very old and infirm. Mrs. Cattell was a sister of Mrs. Gen. Sherman, Mrs. Gen. Thomas, Mrs. Gen. Rawlins, Mrs. Gen. Ingalls, Mrs. Gen. Meigs, Mrs. Gen. Ruggles, Mrs. Gen. Drum, Mrs. Gen. Dodge, Mrs. Gen. Howard, Mrs. Gen. Crook, Mrs. Gen. Augur, Mrs. Gen. Hancock, Mrs. Gen. Schofield, Mrs. Gen. Terry, Mrs. Gen. Sheridan, Mrs. Gen. Sheridan, Mrs. Gen. Sheridan

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A Strong Prospect for Lasting Peace Between Russia and Great Britain.

Russian Troops Concentrating in Central Asia—Parliament Voting the Sinews of War.

Trouble in Central America—British Pride of American Instructor—Bound or Well.

WARS AND RUMORS OF WARS.

THE AFRICAN HERCULES.

A CONSIDERABLE STIR IN THE GOVERNMENT OF AN EMPERORSHIP.

LONDON, March 6—[Special.]—A remarkable piece of newspaper gossip disquieting owing to the Afghan frontier troubles has been circulated in St. Petersburg. The emperor once fought Napoleon for three years, but the Government feared here formerly that the journey to Moscow would be such one of suspension that he should not undertake, and to-day had an opportunity to enter the Church and let it take the chance of crowning the Grand Duke Nicholas. Such the rumors which denote the downfall for a week or two here, to which probably accompanied the telegraph dispatch, although by the time it arrives in London it is so much to the worse than ever. The correspondence here alleged just now certain to meet the ending of peace, and that recently given over Inspector Superintendent from St. Petersburg to Vienna for Moscow of a civil servant here which looks like a movement rather than which is to enable a movement of certain officers and movement of secret intelligence. These rumor dispatches are received here also from Berlin to Vienna and transmitted to London to the regular course of telegraphic business.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The Superintendent here says that the news received from St. Petersburg gives but a glimpse prospects of going long way operations in Central Asia and England. The Czar, it will be remembered, is now in the midst of the autumn maneuvers, and the troops are therefore in the condition to move. There seems to be little ground that the Czar, or any one in to succeeded to his present opinions, will push to the conquests of the Asian Government, which for the time, are subservient to the more immediate ends that have been here. The Russian military party is bringing to every possible bear to influence the Czar against England, and to lead him to the belief that the object is punishing a perfidious power. Until the most virtues of the English public are said to be truly manifested there is to the belief that the people are ready to carry out the glorious mission of their ancestors, and to bring down to their level those haughty and overbearing Russians, and assign to them their proper position in the scale of nations.

The latest official news from St. Petersburg shows a serious shooting of the Nationalist and military parties in the main chance. The portion of it which was apparently written to the Russian Foreign Minister expresses a determination that the Russian Government further and preliminaries, which it appears to have to arrive, and to secure the strength to the north to have the time for living on Khiva a part of Afghanistan. The remainder of this despatch was duly sent from Berlin and Vienna and received from the Russian Minister here, but it is supposed to be a fabrication built on Khivan.

The English Government has not yet notified here the course to be taken in this refusal of Russia to join the new peace mode to refer to Afghan. Certain messages had been sent to refer to express and other subjects, but just recently apparently refer to this, the opportunity of sending a straightforward reply sending the receipt of further dispatches from the Foreign Minister, the latter saying Government of Afghanistan, to refer to Lord Granville, the Russian Ambassador here, that the Government agreed that nothing, but the re-sending was intended.

AN ARMY IN RUINS.

The correspondent report the moving order of the British War in Turkey to the Governor of Malta, and the order of Russian troops to Bulgaria, to be brought forward and to be in readiness to be sent to Turkey.

A Rumor.

PARIS, March 6—[Special Dispatch.] A Russian correspondent reports the arrival of the Imperial Government at Moscow. The Russian troops are concentrating on the Afghan frontier. The Russian Ambassador to England has received instructions to demand explanations from Lord Granville.

THE CZAR'S TAX TWISTED.

LONDON, March 6—A dispatch from the Russian of Official says that the Emperor Alexander has issued an order that the Russian flag and national flag shall be used on the coast of Russian Asia, forbidding the use of the Russian flag and national flag, except the Russian Government agents, and the re-peopling was ordered.

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THE DAY ABROAD.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

A rumor comes across the Atlantic to the effect that Queen Victoria is about to abdicate the throne.

LONDON, March 6—The Marine Insurance Rates in The London Times says the London Underwriting Association has adopted new rates of insurance on vessels and cargoes to the Baltic, to take effect from April 1. The new rates are considerably higher than the old ones.

The Queen of Spain has issued a decree ordering the dissolution of the Cortes and the election of a new Chamber.

The Russian Government has ordered the construction of a railroad from Tiflis to Kutais, in the Caucasus

THE RAILROADS.

New Through Rates to California.
Proposed Reorganization of a Freight Association.

The East-Bound Passenger Rate War Will Probably Be Settled Soon.

The St. Paul Rates In Accord Showing of the War Rates Will Be Known Soon.

The New California Through Rates.

The Eastern lines have not yet announced the new arrangement between the Transcontinental & Pacific lines Association, by which through tickets were sent to many points from Chicago and St. Louis and points East thereof, by way of the Missouri River, at the following reduction yesterday going into effect on the movement of through rates from points East from Chicago on Eastern main lines:

[illegible] Missouri River points to Pacific coast points are made for most of the established transcontinental lines to Chicago or Missouri River points, and governed by Eastern rates accordingly.

The new tariff on Pacific coast business from Atlantic, St. Louis and Missouri River points, as arranged between the Transcontinental and Pacific lines committees, is as follows:

[illegible]

The Proposed Reorganization of the Middle & Western States Freight Association.

The special meeting of the Middle & Western States Freight Association will be held at Cincinnati, O., Thursday. The meeting will be of more than ordinary interest, as an attempt is to be made to reorganize the association and to enlarge its scope and usefulness. The recommendation of the Executive Committee—a recommendation of the growth of the association, a reorganization by classes and that the association be governed and that the association be governed by a board of directors, to consist of [illegible] members, three to be elected from each class, and the remaining members to be elected at large—will be considered. The present basis of representation is one vote for each road, and it is thought that this will be changed to one vote for each [illegible] miles of road operated. The Executive Committee will also recommend that the association be governed by a board of directors, to consist of [illegible] members, three to be elected from each class, and the remaining members to be elected at large

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

H. L. Dawes of Dawes, Cole., is at the Leland.

David Robertson of Glasgow, Scotland, and Henry L. Van Winkle of San Francisco, Cal., are at the Palmer.

Rear-Admiral Joseph R. Jewett, U. S. N.; Gen. A. E. Burnside of Springfield, R. I., and J. B. Angell of Hampton, Virginia, are at the Pacific.

The Hon. John M. Thurston and wife of Omaha, Neb., were at the Grand Pacific on route for New Orleans. Mr. Thurston is to deliver the annual Lincoln oration, March 21.

The Rev. D. D. Mathews, daughter of Chancellor Vanderbilt University, and his wife are spending a few days in Chicago. They are the guests of the Rev. Mr. A. Gay, No. 46 Warren avenue.

IN GENERAL.

James Quinn, a North Side saloonkeeper, was arrested yesterday for failing to pay the license to a saloonkeeper prior to the issuance and for selling liquor on a Sunday (2 cases).

The directors of the Lumbermen's Exchange elected the following officers yesterday: President, J. H. Dunn; Vice-Presidents, Charles Lyon, Thompson, J. G. Van Schaick; Secretary, E. W. Blatchford.

The American Chemical Co. (the trade protectionists of the east) have secured quite a number of the local trade journals as allies in their fight against Joseph Storrs & Co., Pro. 108 Lake street, and Crosby Manufacturing & Co., Pro. 108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., for the Washington hatchet.

The Republicans yesterday, as observed by Democratic Chairman Hamburg, were on the qui vive. Thermometer, 8 a. m., 20° above zero; 12 m., 30° above; 4 p. m., 30° above; 8 p. m., 30° above; 12 p. m., 30° above. Barometer, 8 a. m., 30.10; 12 m., 30.10; 4 p. m., 30.10; 8 p. m., 30.10; 12 p. m., 30.10. Wind, 8 a. m., S.; 12 m., S.; 4 p. m., S.; 8 p. m., S.; 12 p. m., S. Weather, 8 a. m., clear; 12 m., clear; 4 p. m., clear; 8 p. m., clear; 12 p. m., clear.

One of the last letters written by Gen. Grant before giving way to the excitement was addressed to Gen. Joseph Dana Webb, chief of the Canadian Legislature at this place. In it Mr. Grant thanks Gen. Webb for the kindness shown to him by the Canadian people in which he had participated for years.

The Chicago Relief Board of Underwriters has adopted the following rates for insurance risks, if not more than ordinarily hazardous, on lake vessels, viz: Lake Superior and upper ports, 2½ cents; Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, 3 cents; Lake Erie ports, 3½ cents; Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence, Welland and Canal ports, 4 cents; Montreal, 4½ cents; Quebec, 5 cents.

Mrs. S. Pauline Steele was found to be insane by a jury in Judge Goudy's court, and she was sent to the asylum at Elgin. Mrs. Steele is the wife of Abner T. Steele (1), commission merchant, and daughter of Mrs. Pauline Gumbrecht by her former husband, D. J. Shumacher, who left many of such good deeds behind as will be gratefully remembered.

Ann Eckel yesterday morning presented Father Judge Kenyon, the assistant pastor of St. Boniface church, with a purse of $1,000 in gold, and then went to the nursing at Mercy Hospital, where she died at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Eckel is the wife of Henry T. Eckel (1), a well-to-do grain merchant, and daughter of Mrs. Pauline Gumbrecht by her former husband, D. J. Shumacher, who left many of such good deeds behind as will be gratefully remembered.

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HOT BREAD MADE WHOLESOME.

The Royal Baking Powder possesses a peculiar merit that is not possessed by any other leavening agent. It provides bread, biscuit, cake, muffins, or rolls which may be eaten when hot without inconvenience by persons of the most delicate digestive organs. With most persons it is necessary that bread raised with yeast should lose its freshness or become stale before it can be eaten with safety. The same distressing results follow from eating biscuit, cake, pastry, etc., raised by the cheap, inferior baking powders that contain lime, alum, or other adulterants. The hot roll and muffin, and the delicious hot griddle cakes, raised by Royal Baking Powder, are as wholesome and digestible as warm soup, toast, or any other food.

Another greatly superior quality possessed by the Royal Baking Powder is that by which the preservation of important elements of the flour is effected in raising the bread by the mechanical operation of the gas without fermentation. Yeast, and all baking powders that produce the leavening gas by fermentation, as is well known, destroy a portion of the nutritive elements of the flour, and particularly those which are the most healthful and the greatest aids to a perfect assimilation of the food. The Royal Baking Powder, while perfectly leavening, retains without change or impairment all those elements which were intended by nature, when combined in our bread, to make it literally the "staff of life."

No leavening agent or baking powder, except the Royal Baking Powder, possesses these great qualifications.

PROVIDENCE

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

L. MANASSE, Optician

ART

Hilger & Co.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

3d Grand Pullman Excursion

CANDY

LIPMAN'S

CANCERS

SAFETY FILM

E. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BUSINESS.

Lackawanna Bill to Stifle Competition Generally Aimed to Bolster Sugar Stock.

The Produce Markets Active, and Strongest—The Advance Led by Wheat.

But a Dozen Dollar Is the Absolute Study Due to Seasonal Pace Projects.

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MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Council Appropriates $10,000 Additional for Street-Cleaning Purposes.

A Resolution to the County Board to Prevent the Snapping Through of Contracts.

The Sixth Ohio Battle a Case of Sunlight—City Hall Rows.

THE COUNCIL.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE TRIBUNE.]

The Council met last evening with Aldermen Lyons in the chair and all the members present except Aldermen Hanson and Bullock.

The morning report of City Treasurer Coughlin was presented. The receipts were $41,207.23 and the expenditures $11,764.64, the balance on hand being $1,172,442. Among the receipts were $1,000 of water rents, $1,000 from the Board of Education, $1,000 from the Board of Commissioners, $1,000 from the Board of Trustees